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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
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1. Soviet military units are stationed in all Soviet border areas to a depth of 60 kilometers. There are both army and border guard units. The army units are equipped with rifles, heavy machine guns, tanks, and aircraft. These troops have white shoulderboards and their caps differ from those of the border guards. The commanders of such units hold the rank of colonel. The mission of such army units is to assist the border guards whenever it is deemed necessary. For instance, during the incident

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[REDACTED] Colonel Sibolskiy called on the commander of the respective military unit stationed in the rear to bring up a machine gun battalion [REDACTED] in order to help control the situation.¹

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2. Each border post has a commander who is either a captain or a senior lieutenant. He handles all political information and personally receives all instructions. He is regularly in contact with the border command by means of a small transmitter which has a range of approximately 60 kilometers. Each post also has a deputy commander who manages the affairs of the post when the commander is absent.
3. In addition to the border guard personnel at Soviet border guard posts, ten army sergeants and three army officers are assigned to each post. The sergeants are ordinary drafted soldiers. These sergeants are trained for a period of nine months at Jabrayil.² Then they are sent to their respective border posts, where they serve for three years. When the three-year period is over they are released like other drafted soldiers but they are given the opportunity to remain in the army and be employed as permanent sergeants with a salary of 300 rubles per month. The sergeants have various duties at the border posts. Five of the ten at each post patrol the border along with border guards; others are in charge of internal discipline, clothing, food, and communications; and one is appointed as the chief of the guards.

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4. Colonel Palianskiy (fnu) is the border commander of the Lenkoran (N 38-45, E 48-50), Belyasuvor (N 39-22, E 48-22), Nakhichevan (N 39-12, E 45-24), and Jabrayil border areas. He enjoys the full confidence of the Soviet authorities. He is in constant touch with the border commanders of the eastern areas of the USSR.³
5. Lenkoran is in the 2038th Military Sector and 44th Otryad (Detachment) is stationed there.⁴ Moghan is in the 2037th Military Sector and the 43rd Otryad is stationed there. The 2036th Military Sector includes Jabrayil and Shusha (N 39,45, E 46-44) and the 42nd Otryad is stationed there. Dash-Burun (N 37-37, E 54-48) is in the 2039th Military Sector and the 45th Otryad is stationed there. Colonel Chepshov (fnu) commands in the Moghan area and Colonel Borisov (fnu) commands in Jabrayil. Soviet border posts are numbered from west to east. Post names are being gradually abandoned.
6. The Lenkoran area has 22 border posts, 17 inland and five on the Caspian seashore. The entire Lenkoran border area is divided into four parts, each headed by a different commander who holds special credentials.⁵
7. There are 20 warships along the shore of the Caspian Sea and four of these vessels patrol the Soviet-Iranian sea frontier in accordance with the provisions of the Soviet-Iranian agreement. These four ships are equipped with machine guns and naval artillery. The crews are under the command of the 44th Otryad of the 2038th Military Sector.
8. Senior Lieutenant Kamov (fnu) is the commander of the Reza-Baghi border post. His deputy is Senior Lieutenant Cherbanov (fnu) [redacted]
[redacted] Junior Lieutenant Mikhaylskiy (fnu) is in charge of military training, instructing disciplinary principles, recognition of arms, and tactics. This officer also examines and settles minor incidents.
9. The Soviet Air Force in the Soviet-Iranian frontier area seems to be more important and stronger than the Soviet Navy. One fully equipped air division is based at Pershib.⁶
10. Two fully equipped army divisions are stationed at Baku, one being an artillery division equipped with antiaircraft and coastal guns and machine guns.⁷ Numerous planes appear over Baku in daytime but at night not more than four or five planes fly over the city. The main military airfield is located 18 kilometers north of Baku. A new airfield has been constructed near Khashmaz, southwest of the city. Both single- and twin-engine planes are at this field.
11. In 1951 three airfields were built in Michurinsk (N 52-54, E 40-30). There were 15 four-engine planes at one of those fields. The construction of modern air bases in Azerbaydzhan was begun in 1950.
12. Between 1949 and February 1953 large numbers of Georgians were deported from the Soviet-Turkish border area to the Turkmen SSR, Kazakh SSR, Tadzhik SSR, and to regions within the Caucasus other than the Soviet-Turkish border areas. In 1949 a local conflict occurred between Georgian peasants and Soviet officials when the peasants refused to abandon their native land. They were then forcibly deported.

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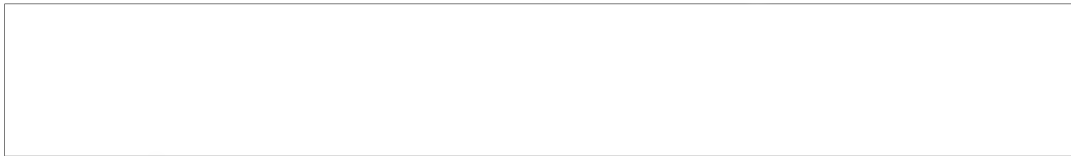
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2.  Comment. This is probably Jebrail at approximately N 39-24, E 47-00.

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3.  Comment.  probably means that the colonel is in touch with the border commanders on the Iranian frontier east of the Caspian Sea.

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4.  Comment. Lenkoran has been previously reported  as being in the 2038th Military Sector. Sometimes the "sector" is called a "district" and sometimes an "area".


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6.  Comment. Pershib cannot be located. Possibly Prishibinskoye (N39-08, E 48-36) is meant.

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7.  Comment. According to the best available information, only the 216th Rifle Division is presently stationed in the Baku area.

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